STILL THE SAME.

THE PRESIDENT'S WEAK CONDITION.

the Patient Barely Holds His Own-The Glandular Swelling Unreduced-Ife Takes an Increased Amount of Liquid Nourishment by the Mouth.

When it was learned that the half-past right o'clock bulletin yesterday indicated that the President was holding his own against the complieations that had made even the most sangula take a gloomy view of the outlook on the evening ens, there was a slight glimmer of hope in th public mind. The additional fact that his stomach appeared to be regaining its tone, and that he was able to take liquid food of a more nourishing character was also received with great satisfaction and even though the change in his general condi-tion had been too slight to warrant any special mention of it in the bulletin, still it was evident that in view of all the circumstances no news in this direction was regarded to a certain exten as good news. One evidence of the deep anxiety felt was the fact that at the hour for issuing the bulletin the messengers of every Cabinet officer were on hand promptly to secure copies for the advisers of the Fresideut. During the morning, while there was nothing to produce any special enthusiasm, the fact that Dr. Agnew considered the President

BETTER THAN AT ANY TIME within the past three days served to brace up the hopes of many who had been inclined to yield to the depressing influences of the evening before, when even the Secretary of State had been forced to succumb to the unfavorable symptoms of the distinguished patient. There were but few visiters at the White House during the day, and the noon bulletin had in a measure re-assured the public that if the President was no better he was at least in no worse condition than he had been twelve hours before. The callers were principally confined to a very few officials and the usual quota of newspaper men. Among the more sanguine it was asserted that the President had had rather a better day than was generally anticipated. The somewhat discouraging tone of Secretary Blaine's telegram to Minister Lowell the evening previous seemed to have prepared the public for the worst, and although the official bulletins during the previous was not proposed to the secretary of the secretary seemed to have prepared the public for the worst, and although the official bulletins during the morning were not unfavorable, a general feeling of anxiety and apprehension prevailed both at the Executive Mansion and throughout the city. It seemed to be almost universally conceded that the condition of the President was

IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE CRITICAL and alarming, and on the streets four persons out of five, if asked what they thought of the President's chances, would have replied that his death was a question of but a few days, if not of a few hours. For this state of excitement and alarm, however, it is claimed that the real facts of the case hardly furnished a sufficient justification; that the condition of the President was, it is true, a subject of grave anxiety to his surgeons, to his at-tendants, and to Mrs. Garfield, but not more so than it was yesterday, and not so much so as on Sunday; that on Sunday afternoon there was really greater reason for discouragement than at any time since then, because there seemed then to be only a very faint hope that the patient's demoralized stomach could be brought to resume its functions; that as soon as the President began to swallow food again, his condition, to that extent, at least, became more hopeful. Without adequate

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION SEEMED INEVITABLE; while, with proper nourishment, he might live. In a qualified sense, therefore, he was better yester-day morning than he was Sunday night, although his general condition in the interval had not materially changed. Before the morning examination yesterday he had swallowed six ounces of beef-juice without nausea or discomfort, and this increasing ability to take nourishment encouraged the surgeons to hope that the danger of death from exhaustion, which they regarded with the 'most supprehension might be averted. The President passed a quiet morning, taking nourishment frequently in the shape of beef juice, peptonized milk, and milk porridge, with an enema every five or six hours. Up to noon he had swallowed sixteen or seventeen ounces of liquid food, but there had been no indication of an increase in his strength with the exception New York to-night, of a stronger and slightly improved pulse. The glandular swelling remained hard and showed no change in size or appearance, and the he is now resting quietly. ally speaking, the patient at noon was holding his own, but making no perceptible progress. He slept about as much as usual during the afternoon, and continued to take nourishment at intervals un til, at four o'clock, he had swallowed more than twenty ounces. At 4:20 p.m. Dr. Reyburn re-ported that the general condition of the patient seemd slightly improved. This information was confirmed by the evening bulletin, which showed a lower pulse than the patient has had at any evening examination since the 13th instant.

DIL SUSAN EDSON spoke rather hopefully of the President's condition yesterday. She felt encouraged because the Presi-dent asked for food, it being the first time he had done so for several days. She says that Becretary Blaine's idea about the probable weight of the President—130 pounds—is about correct. His arms, she says, have greatly reduced, and his limbs are no thicker than the arms of an ordinarily stout man. She says be seldom asks for water now, and that the koumis satisfies his thirst. The new pillows, which are filled with down, are a source of great comfort to

"I have been thinking a good deal about wha would be the best thing to give the President," said Dr. John W. Portor, disbursing agent of the United States Coast and Goodetic Survey, to a Re-PUBLICAN representative last night, "and I have come to the conclusion that the healthiest thing for his stomach would be some thor-oughly ripe watermelon. It could not hurt him; to the contrary, it would create appetite; would operate upon and give the kidneys a chance; would set the kidneys going healthily, and would wash out the absorbents, and give them healthy tone. It would allay irritation, and would be like mother's milk to a baby: it would arouse the stomach in a natural way, and what-ever flatulency it might produce would soon pass off. The watermelon is of the same species as the pumpkin, and for fifty years or more pumpkin-seed tea has been known to be good for kidney affections, and has been used suc cessfully, especially by women. My notion is that the President would relish watermelon, and if it were given to him in small quantities he would certainly not be harmed by it, and yet he would probability be benefited as I have sug-I never knew a watermelon to make any-

ody sick. Ask the dectors to try it." Shortly before ten o'clock Dr. Blim left the White House and drove to the Baltimore and Potomac depot to meet Dr. Hamilton, who arrived by the 10:10 train from New York. A number of news-paper men had figured it out that there would be an excellent opportunity to secure an interview with the Doctor while he was awaiting the arrival of the train, and a half-score of them were ac-cordingly on hand. Dr. Bliss, however, had fig-ured close, and walked into the depot exactly eight minutes past ten. As the New York train arrived sharp on time, it may be imagined that the chat with the doctor was exceedingly brief. Dr. Hamilton was driven at once to Attorney-General Mac-Vengh's residence, it not being countdered neces-sary that he should visit the White House until

WHAT DE REVEUEN SAID. During the afternoon Dr. Reyburn was asked by representative of THE REPUBLICAN what he thought of the President's condition. He replied that up to that moment he regarded it as un-changed; that, while he could not say the President was better, he could at least state that he was orse: that the physicians deduced much from the fact that his stemach ap-ed a shade better in tone, and eared a shade better in tone, and creased quantities of liquid food had been taken e mouth and retained; that it had now been led to increase as far as might be regarded as safe the quantity of nourishment administered by the mouth; as it was it was feared that onless the patient's strength was built up as rapidly as possible there will be a retrograde in his condition, and the danger from another relapse would be of the gravcharacter. In conclusion Dr. Reyburn said that, in spite of all the bad features in the case, if it was possible to hold the President's stomach down to its work there were strong hopes for his

Secretary Blaine sent the following cablegram to Minister Lowell last night:

extract of beef and eighteen onness of milk, re-taining and digesting both. He has twice asked for food, which he has not done before for several days. Pulse and temperature are both somewhat lower. The swelling of the parotid gland has not specially changed. Its long continuance at pres-cut stage increases the fear of suppuration. At this hour, eleven o'clock, physicians report that the President has rested quietly the entire even-ing.

What the Secretary of the Navy Says. The Secretary of the Navy yesterday af noon said to a newsgatherer that he had not acted on a certain matter which the reporter in quired about, and that, in fact, he had for the pas few days done nothing efficially, except to act upon the necessary routine of the Department. He said that he was too much worried by the present condition of the President to think of much else. He said that he had been very hopeful of the recovery of the President until Sunday afterneon, when they (the Cabinet) were first told of the state of the President's mental condition as connected with his wound. The flightiness and wandering of mind was the first thing that had really alarmed him. It was a sign of weakness that alarmed the medical attendants. Before this General Garfield had at all times had full possession of his mind, except at some times of waking, such as a man may having when in good health, "I have felt hopeful all the time until now," he said; "but now I feel very mournful and sadly discouraged for the first time. Yet I hope for the best."

THE BULLETINS YESTERDAY.

No Vomiting-More Nourishment Taken-The Parotid Swelling Unchanged.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 23, 8:30 a. m. -The President slept the greater part of the night, but awoke at frequent intervals. He has taken since last evening a larger quantity of liquid food by the mouth than in the corresponding hours of any day during the past week. The use of nutri-tive enemata is continued at longer intervals. The parotid swelling is unchanged. Pulse, 100;

temperature, 98.4°; respiration, 18.

EXECUTIVE MASSION, 12:30 p. m.—The President continues to take by the mouth and retain an increased quantity of liquid food. At the morning dressing the wound looked well and the pus was of a healthy character. The mucus accumulations in the back of the mouth on account of the parolld welling are less viscid, and now give but little rouble. At present his pulse is 104; temperature, 18.9°; respiration, 18. EXECUTIVE MASSION, 6:30 p. m.—The President

has continued to take liquid food by the mouth at regular intervals during the day, and has had no recurrence of gastric disorder. The parotid swelling remains unchanged. In other respects the symptoms show some improvement over his con-dition yesterday afternoon. Pulse, 194; temperature, 99.20; respiration, 19.

EXECUTIVE MASSION, 4.25 p. m.—Dr. Reyburn re-ports at 4.25 p. m. that the President has had a quiet, comfortable afternoon. No unfavorable symptoms have made their appearance, and he has swallowed since one o'clock last night twentyone ounces and a half of liquid nourishment, in cluding a fair proportion of beef juice. At the present hour, although there has been no decided change, the patient is doing fairly well.

11 p. m.—Since half-past six the President has slept most of the time quietly and naturally, and the slight improvement of the afternoon is still maintained. At this hour, eleven p. m., Dr. Bliss reports that the President's pulse is 102 to 104 and his temperature apparently about normal. He is sleeping quietly, and his symptoms are as favorable as at any time during the day. He has swallowed twenty-eight ounces of liquid food since one o'clock this morning and has had two autritive enemas. He asked for some milk gruel his evening, and said that his stomach feitempty The glandular swelling shows no signs as yet o suppuration, but the swelling of the surrounding parts has entirely subsided. The patient can open his mouth freely, and has been very little troubled to-day by the secretion of mucus in his throat Dr. Bilss expresses the opinion that upon the whole the President has made a slight gain to-day, and that his symptoms indicate further improvement to-morrow. Most of the members of the Cabine were at the Executive Mansion to-night, and al seemed more or less encouraged by the statements of the surgeon's with regard to the President's condition. Attorney-General MacVeagh said at nine o'clock that the President seemed to

Midnight-No noticeable change has occurred in the President's condition since cleven p. m., and

1:30 a. m.—No change in the President's condi-tion has been reported since midnight. At this hour he is resting quietly. The physicians are dozing and the members of the President's house

A Rattrond Accident.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 23.—Information has been received here that two freight trains collided on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Poto mac Railroad at North Anna Bridge, about twenty-eight miles north of Richmond, at about eight o'clock to-night, wrecking both engines and a number of cars. Engineer Carole, of one of the trains, and a colored fireman named Dadney, are reported seriously inured. The mail train from Washington, due in Richmond at 10 p. m., could not pass the obstruction caused by the wreck. The mail and passengers were transferred to a freight train on the tion and will arrive here about one o'clock.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Aug. 23.-A cave-in ccurred this afternoon at the Delaware and Hudson Company's mines at Mill Creek It extended 150 feet in length and fifty feet in width.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-There is no amelioration in the condion of affairs in Richmond as regards the water imine from which the people are suffering.

-Japhet Cross, who has for thirty years neen running a lewelry store at Adrian. Mich. has failed, with liabilities of \$15,000, assets \$9,000. -During the temporary absence of the proprietor yesterday Mulligan's lewelry store, at atlantic City, was robbed of \$4,000 worth of jew-

-Professor W. C. Bartol, A. M., of the Mansfield Normal School, has been appointed pro-feasor of mathematics at the University of Lewis-burg, Pa., and has accepted.

-In the case of Miles Baskin, charged with the killing of John Driscoll in New Orleans on April 28, the jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty of murder, without espital punishment. -A telegram from Birmingham states that a basket left at the Midland Railway station by two men who immediately decamped was found to centain a large quantity of gunpowder

-Navigation on the Ohio River is partially suspended above Cincinnati except by the very small boats. Points below Cincinnati are served by boats much smaller than those belong-ing to the regular trade.

-The Pull Mall Gazette, in its financial article last evening, said: "It is stated that the Rothschild group will place another forty million forms of the Hungarian four per cent. Ioan on the market early in September. MR. CHARLES S. SWEET, Secretary Lin-

coln's private secretary, left yesterday for Chicago on a brief vacation. Mr. Jay Stone, the official atenographer of the War Department, is the acting private secretary during his absence. -The London Globe is informed by a ood authority that the Rev. George Granville

Bradley, M. A., master of University College, Ox-ford, and some time honorary chaplain to the Queen, has accepted the deanery at Westminister, -It is stated that Mr. Parnell will shortly go to Ireland to support Mr. Rylott (Home Ruler) eandidate for election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for Tyrone County caused by the appointment of Mr. Edward F. Litton (Liberal) to be a land commissioner.

-The molders of Orr, Painter & Co., stove manufacturers of Reading, who struck for ten per cont. advance in wages some weeks ago, will resume work to-day, a compromise having been effected. They are to receive an increase of five per cent, now, and an additional five per cent, on the 1st of October.

-The encampment of the Third Bri-

HENRY A. WISE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ABLE MAN.

The Excitability of the ex-Governor-How He Used "Cusa" Words-His Last Speech-His Defense of the Prescher Who Killed His Man-Facts.

General Henry A. Wise, when excited, sometimes gave way to profanity, and it is said that once during the war he was severely reproved for it by General Lee, who was a Christian as well as a soldier. Once at supper, while stopping at the hotel, a plate of raw oysters were brought to him. "Mr. Quinn," he said to the landlord, with a smile, "these oysters are not 'shucked' as well as those I had at Crisfield the other day. How fast those Crisfield girls can open-oysters!" he added. "I stood there the other day, looking at a young girl opening oysters, when suddenly the kuife slipped and cut her hand. She was a pretty girl, and d-d if I've liked an oyster-knife since! brought him the Baltimore Sun one evening. There was no one at the supper-table but the Governor and myself. A local political contest was then going on at Richmond, in which his son, John S. Wise, now a prominent Readjuster, and General Bradley T. Johnson were conspicuous upon oppo-site sides. The Sen contained a dispatch from Richmond giving the synopsis of a speech made in that city the evening before by General Johnson, in which the latter made some uncompil mentary allusion to the junior Wise. As I handed him the paper across the table I made some re-mark in regard to Johnson's speech. In an in-

stant THE VETERAN'S EYES PLASHED FIRE and his temper run up to the nineties. Extending a long, bony finger, and looking me fully in the face, he blurted out: "Young man, I would tell Bradley T. Johnson to his teeth that he is a d—d liar!" And I verily believe he would have done it. Among the residents of Pecomoke City at that time was an honest German Jeweler. He had for-merly lived in Accomac County, near Governor Wise's old residence, and was well known to him. George was fond of his toddy and occasionally in-dulged in "periodicals". The dulged in "periodicals." The arrival of his old friend, "Sheneral Wise," as he called him, completely upset the Teuton. He got on a "grand racket," and, armed with a pint of whisky, came into Wise's room while the Governor was holding a sort of informal levee. He insisted on the "Shen eral" taking a drink "mit him" in memory o olden times. Governor Wise took the bottle good-naturedly, as if about to respond to the invitation of his German friend, when he suddenly

DASHED IT INTO A SPITTOON, breaking the bottle into a hundred fragments. Then he gave the Dutchman a sound temperance lecture. I am afraid, however, the Governor's lecture did not have the same effect on George that his speeches generally did upon a jury, for the atter, after looking dismally at the ruin for a monent, remarked: "By Got, Sheneral, I'll get an-idder pint!" It was plain to be seen at this time that Governor Wise's years were telling on him and that the end was at hand. His picture was taken by a local photographer, and was an excelent and life-like portrait, perhaps the last one he ever sat for. Two or three evenings before his departure he addressed the citizens of the town in the reading-room of the Clarke House. A large crowd, including many ladies, assembled to hear him. In his address upon that occasion he made but alight allusion to politics, a greater part consisting of good advice to the agricultural portion of the community, giving them his own views upon farming and counseling them to be industrious and frugal, and to "build up the waste places." This was the last public speech ever made by the famous Henry A. Wise, and shortly afterward he died at Richmond, and, as a public journal said at the time, in commenting on his last moments, "turned his face to the wall

without one sigh of regret for the past." A PREACHER WHO KILLED HIS MAN. In the old churchyard of the still more aged and cient town of Snow Hill is a stone which bears

this inscription.

Sacred to the memory of James Bayard Bishop; born January 22, A. D. 1820, and shot at Sandy Hill on the morning of the 23d of March, 1849, by Rev. P. J. Burroughs; age, 27 years and 2 months.

Sandy Hill is now known as Stockton, abou eight miles from Snow Hill. Burroughs was a Methodist minister, and the murder grew out of a dispute about money matters. Public excitement ran high during the trial of Burroughs. The community was divided into two parties-those who demanded that he should suffer the extreme penalty of the law and those, mainly church people who claimed that there were palliating and extenuating circumstances connected with the mur der, and that Burroughs should either be acquitte or suffer at least a mere nominal punishment. In a measure the leaders in the church of which he was one of the ministers felt that their sect was or trial, and able counsel were employed to conduc his defense. This task was intrusted

TO THERE BUILLIANT MEN-

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and Thomas A. Spence and William H. Purnell, of Snow Hill. The prose cuting attorney for the county at that time was the late Judge John R. Franklin. Thomas A. Spence was, years after, and just previous to the adoption of the present constitution of Maryland, the judge of this judicial circuit. Judge Spence was one of the foremost legal lights of the Eastern Shore, wellbooked, a most eloquent and pleasing speaker, and a man of immense personal popularity. While Maryland was going through its process of "recontruction," about the latter part of the late civil war, he was the Republican candidate for judge under the judicial system then prevailing. His opponent was Mr. Franklin, and a contest over place occurred after the election, which red in the scating of Judge Spence by procedure to "reconstruction" tactics. Ju peculiar to peculiar to "reconstruction" tactics. Judge Spence held the seat until he was legislated out of office by the adoption of the present constitution : was afterward, on two occasions, the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, and at the time of his death, a few years ego, was Assistent Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department, Judge Franklin became one of the associate jus-tices of this district after the new order of things went into effect, and was re-elected at the expir tion of his first term, holding the position at the time of his death, in 1877. He was one of the gentlemen of the olden time, courteous, bland, and suave to the lowliest, a good lawyer and an up-right judge, and his death was universally la-

nented. Not only was the murder of Bishop the theme the country stores, where crowds usually congre-gate in that section to discuss the weather, the crops, or other questions of public interest, but the press of that day took a band in the matter, not only in Worcester, but in the contiguous cour ties. The Worcester County Shield was then edited and published by George W. P. Smith, a member of the bar, and each issue prior to and during the trial of Burroughs contained articles denunciatory of the murderer. Smith himself was one of the party who favored the extreme punishment of Burroughs One day during the trial, and when the court-roon was packed. Wise took up a copy of the Shield, and holding it high enough for everybody to see it, ex claimed, as he read its title slowly: "Worsele County Shield?" and then, pausing, he looked over the densely-crowded room, and added, in a tone of bitter sarcasm: "God help Worcester County if it has no better Shield that this!" About this time a fly lit upon the paper. Wise carefully brushed it off, saying: "Get off, little fly, this is the great Shield of Worcester County !" Smith was pro and the half-suppressed titter

THAT GREETED WISE'S BARCASM enraged him. After court adjourned that day he went up to Wise in the corridor of the court-house and brusquely demanded: "Will you fight, sir?" "Yes," promptly responded the Governor; but nothing more came of it, owing to the interposi tion of friends of both parties. George W. P. Smith afterward shot William I. Pringle, another member of the Worcester bar, during a dispute between the two. He served as an officer in the Union army during the late civil war, and at the close settled in Baltimore, where he was practicing his profession at the time of his death, some four years since. His brother, B. Everett Smith, a most The encampines.

The encampines.

Island during because the county seat. Wise made publishes the Shield at the county seat. Wise made publishes the Shield at the county seat. Wise made to cook place last night, and they decided to name the camp in honor of President Garfield. Forly-three companies reported for duty, numbering about 2,500 men.

The most significant features of the most signific genial gentleman and United States consul to Turks' Island during Buchanan's administration, still the French elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies is the defeat of the Bonspartiats in Corsica. Among the noted Bonspartiats who disappear from public life are MM. Nicl Abbatucel Haentjern and the Duke De Paioue. The Bonspartist journal Porder admits that the elections parties journal Porder admits that the elections playe been for the conservatives of all shades a defeat from which it will take long to recover.

WORK OF THE PLAMES.

Big Fire in Philadelphia-The Loss and Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23 .- Warner & Mer-Pitt's fruit warehouse, Nos. 50, 52, and 54 North Delaware avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was six stories high, built of ornamental brick and sandstone, and extendof ornamental brick and sandstone, and extend-ing fifty feet on Delaware avenue and 180 feet through to Water street. It was finished for the firm by the executors of the estate of Johns Hop-kins, of Baltimore, the owners of the ground, and was valued at \$190,000. The stock was of a mis-cellaneous character, consisting of West Indies fruit, principally 100,000 cocoanuts and \$30,000 worth of bananas, most of which was received only a day or two since. The entire stock was valued at \$75,000, and the refrigerators and other pparatus and machinery for the manufacture of essicated cocoanut were valued at \$50,000 more. The falling walls demolished about a dozen houses

on all sides.

The losses by the fire aggregate about \$150,000, divided as follows: Warner & Merritt, \$100,000; L. F. Peterson, commission dealer, \$20,000; Harry Rosenbaum, cigars, \$3,000; Landreth Sons, seeds, \$2,000; Moore & Co., leaf tobacco, \$2,000; Bettle Bros., wool dealers, \$5,000; Hamell and Stubbs, rope and twine dealers, \$3,000; Charles Wiley, restaurant, \$1,000; J. Kitchen, waste and rag dealer, \$12,000. The nerchandise, fixtures, and building of Warner and Merritt were insured for \$61,000. Peterson had an insurance of \$7,000. The others were fully insured. All the insurances are divided among a number of companies. Heavy C. Barbum and John Fitz-greaid, employees of Warner & Merritt, were buried in the ruins. Up to dark the charred remains of one human being were found, but they were ab-solutely unrecognizable. Further search will be made for the other to-morrow. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 23.—A telegram from

mithfield reports that the light-house on Federal Point was destroyed by fire to-night.

At Chicago—Nearly all the business part of the village of Raymond, Ill., was burned to-day. Loss,

\$35,000. Insurance, \$10,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

At Poughkeepsic, N. Y.—A fire at Barrytown last night destroyed the Mutual Benefit Company's ice-house and 14,000 tons of ice; George Shoemaker's Hotel and saloon, Coon Brothers' freight-house, W. Strobel's store, George Stickle's dwelling, and 400 tons of coal belonging to Coons Brothers. Total loss, \$58,000; insurance not known.

New York Greenbackers

Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 23.-The Greenback State convention assembled at the Academy of Music here at noon to-day, with 200 delegate resent. Gerge O. Jones, chairman of the executive committee, announced that owing to the fact that many delegates were expected to arrive on late trains the convention would not be called to order before two o'ckeek. The delegates then left the hall. The attendance promises to exceed that at Syracuse last year. Clinton Furbish, of Brooklyn, will be temporary chairman, and Messes, Haley, of Oncida: Brees, of Chemung, and Muench, of Clinton, temporary secretaries. The stage is handsomely decorated with flags and mottos and with regains of leading Greenbackers. with portraits of leading Greenbackers. Among the prominent members of the party present are George Blair, of New York: James Wright, of Cayuga, and Messrs. Furbish and Jones. Among the candidates mentioned are Clinton Furbish, for attorney-general; Thomas Pattinson, of Elmyra, for State treasurer; Dr. Wyeting, of Syracuse, for comp troller; Peter Hogan, of Albany, for State engineer and surveyor, and B. C. Feeley, of Rochester, for judge of the court of appeals.

Patriotic Words of Senator Beck. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—A special to the Republic from Bayfield, Wis., gives an interview with Senator Beck, of Kentucky, with reference to the course that the Democrats should take in case of the death of President Garneld. Senator Beck said: "It would be a time when love of country should rise above all party questions. As to my own course, I, would be in favor of some conservative Republicansay Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island for the position of President pro item, of the Scinite, and thus avoid any inducement for any insane person or political fanatic to desire the death of Mr. Arthur. In such a contingency this would be a graceful recognition of the fact that under the great calamity which had befallen the Nation the intentity of party spirit and the eagerness for spoils were for the time forgotten."

Marriage of Jay Cooke's Son.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.—The wedding of J. Henry Cooke, son of Jay Cooke, the banker, and Miss Esther E. Russell took place in Lewis bride's father. But few besides the immediate relatives of the two families were present. The ceremony was performed by Dr. E. Appleton, as-sisted by the Rev. W. H. Platt, the resident rector, Mr. Cooke is very young looking and has not finished his theological studies, which he is pur-suing in one of the schools in this city. He expects to be ordained to the Episcopal ministry is about a year. Miss Russell is the daughter of a banker who has for years been one of the prominent capitalists of Lewistown. She is a brunette and rather small in figure. It is mother was re-lated to the late Bishop Bowman, and by mar-riage to the Revs. Edward and Samuel Appleton

Meeting of the Land Lengue. DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—At the weekly meet-ng of the Land League to-day subscriptions for ne week to the amount of £1,315 were announced seluding £900 from the New York Irish World. A telegram from Mr. Patrick Eagan was read, ex-pressing the hope that patriots would oppose T. A. Dickson while candidate for Parliament from Tyrone, describing him as the nominee of those brutal coercionisis, Gladstone and Forster. Mr. Thomas Sexton said he hoped the people would not be guilty of the moral insubordination of pro nouncing an opinion on the land act previous to the meeting of the National Land League conven-

tion in September. Fifty pounds were granted to the two Wholaus who were recently tried and ac-quitted of the Boyd murder. Results of the French Elections. he elections, minutely verified, show that 540 elections were held, at which 483 Deputies were elected, and 64 second ballots will be necessary. The 483 members comprise 38 Monarchists, 42 Bonapartists, and 403 Republicans. Of the latter, 54 belong to the Left Centre, 157 to Left, 187 to the Republican Union, and 25 to the Extreme Left. The Republican gain is 68 and the loss 10. The chists gain 11 and lose 18. The Bonapartis gain 5 and lose 40. The Republican gain includes 18 seats formerly belonging to the Monarchists, 38 discussion at every cross-roads tavern and at all of | to the Bonapartists, and 12 were obtained in nev

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

No one can complain that Mr. Blaine's

NATIONAL bank notes were received for demption yesterday to the amount of \$169,000. SENATOR CONGER, of Michigan, has been vandering in the woods of Manitoba all the sum-

THE Government receipts yesterday were: Internal revenue, \$247,321.44; customs \$738,-It is reported that ex-Senator Conkling

nas purchased Robinson's Island, just below Thou-and Island Park. APPOINTMENT CLERK LAMPHERE, of the Treasury, has returned from his summer vacation, and was at his deak as usual yesterday.

SENATOR HOAR is to give an address on Christian Education at the South" at the next secting of the American Missionary Association. JUDGE FRENCH, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been away on business con-nocted with the Treasury cattle commission, has

Ex-Attorney-General Devens is travelng in the West with his daughter. On their way o Reno, Nev., the stage-coach in which they rode opset, but none of the passengers suffered serious JAMES LAW, E. F. Fair, and J. H. San-

ders, the Treasury cattle commissioners, have is sucd an address, especially to the Governors of the States and Territories west of the Alleghanics, relative to danger of the spread of pleuro-pneu-monia in cattle. EX-SENATOR McDONALD, of Indiana, and

the Hon. John M. Francis of Troy: Congress-men Romusido Pacheco, of California, and Benja-min Le Fevre, of Ohio; the Marquis de la Valette and the Marquis de Cambin, of France; ex-Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and John J. Gresham, of Georgia, are in New York.

A NEAT little illustration of some Southrn spirit from the Oglethorpe (Ga.) Echo: "A entleman of Lexington informs us that the gentleman or lexington morns as that the mother of General Toombs was a Pennsylvania lady, and cause from a staunch Abolition family. The General now has a number of near relatives in that State, and they are all dyed-in-the-wool Radicals. Every rose has its thorn."

CUSHION MOUNTAIN.

THE GLORY OF OLD BERKS COUNTY.

Delightful Health Resort-Where to Find Resi and Quiet-A Charming Home-Fine Cilmate-Glorious Sunsets-Changeable Scenes-Wonderful Baths.

cial Correspondence of THE REPUBLICAN

WERNERSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 22.—Having drifted upon one of the most delightful health reorts that Berks County affords. I feel sure that both ou and your readers will be pleased to hear from fountain Home, near here. Cushion Mountain is appropriately named. It is essentially a place for rest and comfort. Its location is in this slow old county, where the lymphatic and phlegmatic Ger-man sought and found his "Garden of America" and settled in this beautiful valley long before the Revolution. It is in reality a huge lounge, inviting to rest and quiet, extending southwardly from nearly opposite the sleepy village of Wernersville, two miles, to the junction of the Lancaster with the Lebanon Valley. Its pillowy head, known as "Cushion Peak," is rounded gracefully upward, so as to overlook both valleys simultaneously. With its garniture of green trees above and delightful mosses, ferns, flowers, and running vines, which

sofien is veive drapery below, it is truly

A custion mountain,
to which all who are tired of the heat and turmoil of city life may well wish to retire for rest, repose, and recoperation. While nature reigns here su-preme, the hand of art has been busy for thirty-four years in training and adapting it to the bealth and comfort of invalids and the delight of all who are tired of stemming the rushing tide of busy life in the hot and dusty way-places of business. The fountain Home, originally known as the "Hygcian Home," was selected in 1847 for its pure, soft spring water, whose medical virtues had attained miracu-lous fame in the early days and for its special adaptation as a sanitarium. The present proprietors, Drs. Wenrich & Deppen, came into possession in 1879, and have greatly improved the buildings and grounds. These gentlemen are the leading live men of all this section. They are thoroughly educated physicians of large practice and experi-ence, and for several years past have led all that is substantially progressive and enterprising in this

vicinity. include miles of graded pathways and carriage-drives, beautifully overarched with shade-trees, from which hang numerous hammocks, and under which at convenient intervals rustic seats and couches are crected. Cherry Grove, Walnut Grove, Chestnut Grove, Cedar Grove, and Birchen Wild have each their special attractions. Here resort invalids and the worn-out and tired workers of the land. Many of the wealthy and well-to-do citi-sens of New York, Philadelphia, and other localities North, South, East, and West, spend not only the summer months but the entire year under the benign influence of this dry mountain air and the admirable treatment which the place and water afford. Even at this late day in August no dew appears, and seldom indeed during the entire ason is there sufficient mist to "hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear." Truly has Bayard Taylor said of it after a fair trial, "The climate here is the finest in the world."

THE MERCURY IN WINTER
usually stands in this protected situation on the
mountain-side higher than in the valley below-The scenery has often been described by tourists and eminent travelers as "surpassing anything seen in Europe or America." Certainly of its kind it is pre-eminent. The buildings, which are of substantial stone, stand two-thirds of the way up the mountain, and their extensive plazzas look down upon the valley as upon a subsidial range. lown upon the valley as upon a splendid panorama, extending to the right or castward, over the spires and houses of Reading, which lie at the feet of Mount Penn and the Irish Mountains, for a dislance of more than seventy-five miles along the Blue Ridge, including a view of the Delaware Water-Gap. From Wernersville to the left or north ward the valley widens, and the view extends orthwardly for more than fifty miles, including several villages, the smoke of forges, &c. Oppo-site the "Home" the ridge is twenty-three miles distant from it. Sunset H.II, on the northwest, and Prospect Hill, on the southeast of this extensive park, are daily visited by the guests of the house and others for their ever-varying and delightful vistas. The former shows the last declining rays of Old Sol in his daily course, and the latter, just southward from Cushlon Peak, gives a full view of both the Lancaster and Lebanon Valleys; the one rugged and wild in the aspect, and the other beaulfully mapped out into forms, and fields, and

No two are alike. The slanting rays sometimes se the city of Reading and all of the houses and vil lages of the valley on fire. Again the and the sky are alike dyed with all the heavenly hues. But if any of the sleepers have an ambiti to scan a sunrise, as I did lately, their wonder and admiration will be fully sated. While the first gleams of the sun paint the peaks, "and joeund day stands tiptoe on the misty mountain-tops," the mists below seem to descend to the extreme depths of the valley and to quiver with apprehension of a visit from the rising orb. But soon the effort to avoid the burningeye of day becomes fruitless, and a thousand separate mists suddenly appear to squirm and writhein an agony of fear and to mov about rapidly, a part of them being dissipated, and the rest, seemingly in a panic of despair, curling and tumbling with headlong speed, flee to the Blu Ridge in the distance. The victorious sun rides in glory and bathes the valley in golden splendor, or which the eye cannot tire until some new phase of beauty is substituted for the preceding. Truly the

scene here is
EVEN MORE CHANGEABLE
But I than the ever-changing ocean. But the p is always the more interesting standpoint of view specially to those in search of health. As a per feet and complete natural sanitarium this place is sui generis. The fame of its success has attracted other efforts of the kind in the vicinity; but none are to be compared with this. Pure, soft, cold spring water bursts from the rocky mountain-side at numerous points almost to the very top. The crystal spring which supplies the house has it fountain head 200 feet above, while on the other hand are other living springs that gurgle down the steep hillside, one of which is now being utilized to supply the barn—a model one, recently completed, where an extensive stock of horses, carriages, and Alderney cows are kept to supply

the wants of the guests and patients.
THE INSTITUTION IS PROVIDED WITH
electropathic, movement cure, and other appara tus. Baths and diet, air and rest are the chief mean of cure employed. The Turkish and electric baths given here are patronized very generally by the guests of this and also of the other houses of esort in the vicinity. Three separate and shaded eroquet grounds and a new bowling saloon furnish amusements. Patients are daily subjected to the various methods of bygicnic treatment-manipula tions, rubbings, &c.—and a strict hygicule diet ca always be secured; but in cases where simpl medicines are indicated they can be obtained from the laboratory, under the medical direc-tion of the proprietors. No special hobby is ridden in this institution. In cases of pulmonary and throat diseases the most astonishing cures are effected by carefully combining a most dict and other food with the details of hygienic meth-ods. Meaks are not restricted alike to old and young, irrespective of physical condition, as in some of the cures, but a more common-some method is applied by which the appetite, which is greatly augmented by the air of the locality, is restrained or encouraged, as the cases respectively require. All chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, dysentery, neuralgia, and rheumatism, are treated with the greatest success. Diseases of the nerves, paralysis and female complaints yield to the treatment and favorable surroundings with wonderful facility. In the two months of my stay here I have been

amazed at THE IMPROVED CONDITION of numerous patients in that short time, while others having ailments of a less chronic character have been completely restored to health. Th capacity of the institution is about ninety, bu capacity of the institution is about minery, but since my advent here many have been turned away or obliged to await their turn for securing rooms and the coveted treatment. Euckily, very good accommodations can be temporarily secured at the Lebanon Valley House, in Wernersville, from which daily visits are made to the baths of the Morne color and and a half distant. Since the Home, only a mile and a half distant. Since my first visit here, in 1864, the buildings have been doubled in capacity, and it is proposed to furthe increase them before the summer of 1882. C. M.

The Battle of Bladensburg. To-day is the sixty-fourth anniversary the battle of Bladensburg. It is on these anni number of whom we have still in our midst, de ran after them as they came to this city from that historic place, the red-coats doing the chasing

PAINTERS ON A STRIKE.

A regular meeting of Painters' Union

Seeting Last Night-Free Interchange of Viens.

No. 1, journeymen house painters, was held at Cos-mopolitan Hall, corner of Eighth and E streets last night at eight o'clock. After some routine work had been transacted the meeting adjourned work had been transacted the meeting adjourned, and a mass-meeting was held at the same place. The object of this meeting was to enlist the cooperation of all the journeymen painters in the city, so that a general advance of wages might be demanded, and, in case this is refused, to strike. Invitations 1864 been extended to the various bosses throughout the city to attend and hear the views of the men. They were conspicuous by their absence, the eagle vision of the reporter failing to liscover more than two, one of whom was a sort of half-breed painter-half boss and half journey-man. The men complain that they are receiving less wages in this city than at any other point, the average wages throughout the country being, as they claim, from \$2.50 to \$3 per dlem, while the wages paid here are only from \$2 to \$2.50 a day. Five or six of the largest shops, employing about forty men, are now paying \$2.50; the belance, employing some 250 men, only paying \$2. The bosses now paying the advanced rate threaten to reduce wages to \$2, and will, it is feared, do so unless the entire fraternity join in their demands for a uniform rate of \$2.50. The men claim very confidently that the bosses cannot hold out in case of a general strike, and must yield to their demands, as work generally is plentiful and must be done this fall before winter sets in, and that skilled labor is scarce. If this is the case at the work generally is plentiful and must be done this fall before winter sets in, and that skilled labor is scarce. If this is the case a strike would cause considerable inco

nience to men having contracts based on the two dollar a day estimate. The Government is paying the amount claimed, and the men fail to see why private firms cannot do equally as well, especially as they have longer hours. About a dozen men are already on atrike, and they are hoping their example will be followed by the rest of the guild. The Hon. Judge Madox, of New York, was introduced by Mr. Butts, a painter, and addressed the moeting. He stated that he was a addressed the meeting. He stated that he was a carpenter by trade and belonged to a carpenters' union. He continued at some length, explaining the relations between employer and employee, and placing especial stress upon the dignity of labor and the value of the workingman in the commu-nity. In conclusion, he urged his hearers to form a solid and compact union, to organize and act in

unison and harmony. R. Fenton, a journeyman painter, said he was willing to work as long as there was a house to paint at \$2 a day.

Mr. Steinberg, a boss, said if all bosses would

pay \$4 be would willingly do so. Painting was a most unhealthy business, and the painter deserved all he could get.

James Sinclair, half-breed, said he would join the union if proper men would be elected, and not men who would go back on him, as had been

entering the meeting to-night that it was com-posed of a lot of bummers. If advancing the in-terests of a class was the characteristic of a bummer, he wished to be placed at the head of the list.

Mr. Steinberg said he paid one of his men \$2.50
and another \$2. The reason he paid one higher
wages was that he was a member of this union. He held that every man should join the union. H. Jones remarked that he thought the strike, as it stood at present, was a failure. He was out of

work at present, and, as matters stood he saw very little chance of bringing the masters to time un-less the union took some decisive steps.

After some describery talk, a vote of thanks was ndered to Judge Madox, and the meeting ad-

THE EAST WASHINGTON HOMICIDE. The Inquest on the Body of Curry-Cross Committed to Jail.

An inquest was held at the Capitol Hill 'olice Station yesterday on the body of James Surry, the young colored man mention of whose leath was made in yesterday's REPUNLICAN. Albert mith and Earnest S. Beall testified to scoing the fight between Curry and Bert Cross on the 12th instant. The substance of the testimony was that Curry asked Cross if he was the party who had spoken to his wife, and that Cross replied that he had. They clinched immediately, Cross making the first blow. It appears that Mrs. Cross was present, but urged the fight on rather than interfered to prevent it. These were about all the facts developed. Dr. Adams testified to attending Curry and Dr. Hartigan to performing the autopsy on his body. They both agreed that death was tion of the brain. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and Cross, whose full name is Douglass William Cross, was committed to

all for the action of the grand jury.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 23.—In the 2:30 lass, purse \$1,000, Humboldt won-1, 1, 3, 1; J. P. Morris, 2, 2, 1, 2; Mambrino Dudley, 4, 3, 2, 3; Flora F., S, distanced. Time, 2:2134, 2:2634, 2:2134, 2:21. 2:38 class. purse \$500, two miles. Chester F—1, S, 1: Stranger, 3, 1, 2; Lady Kelso, 2, 2, 3. Time, 5:01, 59, 5 minutes. 2:23 class, purse \$1,000, Edwin horne—1, 1, 1; J. B. Thomas, 2, 2, 3; Neilia, 3, 3, 2 Time, 2:25/4, 2:27, 2:26/4.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The first race, bree-quarter mile, Hermit won. Time, 1:134.

French pools paid \$67.80. Second race, one mile and five furfongs, Thora won. French pools paid \$12.60. Third race, one mile and five hundred yards, Uberto won. Time, 213. French pools paid 118. Fourth race, one and one-eighth mile Brighton Beach Races. Conky Island, Aug. 23.—First raceeven-eighths of a mile. Potomac won. Time, 1:31. econd race—one mile and a quarter. Nimblefoot

on. Time, 2:124. Third race-one mile and e

half. Moscow won, Time, 2:39. Fourth race—on mile. Cridge won. Time, 1:43. Fifth race—han dicap hurdle race, one mile and a half. Bowle won. Time, 2:47. Mayor Grace's Removals. New York, Aug. 23 .- Mayor Grace this afternoon removed from office Police Commis doners French, Mason and Nichols, on charges pre ferred against them of failure to keep the streets

the city clean, which charges were the subject of a long investigation by his honor. The removals are subject to the approval of the Governor. Paris, Aug. 23.—The Temps, referring to ne election in Belleville, says: "M. Gambetta has ecome the representative of a large majority in the country. The elections have placed him al-most under the necessity of assuming power, and will necessarily result in the formation of a minis-

try with Gambetta at Its bead." Base-Ball Cames. At Albany—Troys, 7; Albanys, 6. At Cleveland—Clevelands, 0; Buffalos, 2. At Worcester-Bostons, 8: Worcesters, 4. At Chicago-Chicagos, 8; Detroits, 6 Expelling a Nibilist.

eral Council the Nihilist Russian Prince Kropotkine has been expelled from Switzerland. ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Berne, Aug. 23 .- By order of the Fed-

Colonel J. G. Benton, Ordnance Department, United States army, commanding Spring field armory, Massachusetts, died yesterday morn-ing of heart disease. Private Hannibal B. Crocker, Company

E. Fourth Infantry, now with his command at For-landers. Wyoming Territory, is transferred to Froop D. Third Cavalry, stationed at that post. Leave of absence for four months, to take ffect October 1, 1881, or so soon thereafter as his ervices can be spared by his department com-cander, is granted Captain Nicholas Nolan, Tenth

Trumpeter Levin J. Collins, Troop D. Third Cavalry, now with his command at For landers, Wyoming Territory, is transferred as pri-rate to the Fourth Infantry headquarters statione The superintendent General Recruit-

ing Service will cause seventy-five recruits to be prepared and forwarded without delay under proper charge to Fort Snelling, Minnt, for assign-ment to the Eightscuth Infantry.

Santa Fe specials give an account of a fight in Lake Valley a few days ago between our troops, under Lieutenant Smith, and twenty men and the Indians. The whites lost George Daly, Liautenant Smith, and four men. The Indians were routed with great loss.

Major Harvey E. Brown, surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the Department of Texas by the commanding general of that department on receipt of this order, and will then proceed to New York city, N. Y., and report by letter upon his arrival there to the surgeon-general.

THE CORNELLS SOLD.

HOW THE SCHEME WAS WORKED.

Startling Tale from Ithaca Relative to the Manner in Which the Cornell Crew Were Tricked Out of the Races Abroad -The Full Details.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 23 .- This evening's ssue of the Ithaca Journal contains the following : Information has gradually been ooxing out and percolating through this community for some days that Schinkel had arranged before leaving libeca to throw such races as Cornell might row after the rst one. It appears that a regular tripartite agreement was made before the crew left libses for New York and while it was still making practice pulls on Cayuga Lake. This agreement was to the effect that the crew were to win the visitors' cap, if ossible; but, if not admitted to this, to strain very nerve for victory in the steward's race, this n order to beem Cornell into favor with betting nen and elevate her in the

POOL BOXES: that, after winning the first race, every sub-sequent one should be systematically thrown by Schinkel, the high contracting parties being Schinkel, Michael Casey, who keeps a drinking place at No. 23 East State street, and whose prospective brother-in-law Schinkel is, and Samuel W. Reed, wholesale liquor dealer, Clinton Block, North Cayuga street. Schin-kel is said to have taken with him to Eugland Sco. kel is said to have taken with him to England \$800. though it was well known here that he had no oney of his own. The programme was that Casey should go to England to do the betting, while Reed was to supply the capital and Schinkel the treachery. On the afternoon of the embarkation at New York SCHINKEL WROTE TO CASRY

to disregard all discouraging newspaper state-ments, and that the crew was going to Eugland and was going to row. The failure to get into the visitor's race, and, later, the loss of the Steward's, demoralized and bewildered the conpirators. Casey wrote to Schinkel advising him f his (Casey's) wife's strengous objections to his of his (Casey's) wife's streamous objections to his making the trip to England and asking Schinkel to advise him how to act in order to accomplish the end and remain hero. Schinkel wrote to Casey from the American Exchange, London, before the crew had started for Vienna from London:

" BET THAT CORNELLS WILL LOSE VIENNA BACE." This advice was received here from three to five days before the Vienna race was pulled, and in the face and eyes of the freely-expressed judgment of all Englishmen that the Americans had a certain hing at Vienna. It was acted upon to the best of he ability of the conspirators here, although they vere unable to get many or large wagers. We are warranted in making these faces public upon the assurance of a gentleman who conducted corre-spondence in behalf of parties here and the corroborative word of a trusted friend of his, to whom, as a matter of self-protection, he confided from time time the steps being taken to coin a crooked dollar. It is now believed that Schinkel

DID NOT RELY ALONE, or perhaps at all, on his agreed share of what his viends might be able to gather in here; but that he himself made bets against the crew in Vienna or sold out for a lump sum to Viennese or London gamblers. It is rumored that in Schinkel's baggage criminating proof was found by his infuriated associate, who suspected him of simulating the exhaustion which lost them the Vienna race, It is also stated that the bosting club of Vienna furnished to the Cornell boys proof positive of their betrayal by Schinkel. The fact that he was publicly accused where he could best defend himself, and that he has not offered a word of protest. is placed to his discredit. For the honor of libaca, and the university, and those connected with the sending off and managing of the crew, be it said that an investigation is being carefully and thoroughly pushed, and in due time the dirty details will be

signed to the contempt and delectation so richty merited and fully wen. AQUATIC EXCITEMENT.

given to the world, and their subject will be con

Two Races To-Morrow-Passale vs. Dispatch and a Double-Scull Contest.

The approaching regatta has roused the boating feeling here, and quiet an interesting boat race is expected to come off at the navy-yard to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock, between the boats belonging to the United States receiving-ship Passaic, Commander James D. Grabam, and the United States steamer Dispatch, Commander Charles McGregor, in which the honorable Secreeary of the Navy and a large number of others have been invited to be present. The boats are to start from the Anacostia Bridge and pull around the buoy off Buzzard Point and return, a distance of three miles. The Passair's boat will be painted white and is twenty-eight feet long, and has been pulled in a number of races in all parts of the world, with the reputation of never having been beaten. The boat of the steamer Dispatch will be painted black, with white bottom.
It is thirty feet long, and was built at the Washington navy-yard some time since for Captain A. A. emmes, and is very beautiful and fast. The following is a correct list of the crew of each boat: l'assaic's boat—Coxwain, P. Duffy; stroke, G. Quackenbush; A. Staub, C. Tensfield, J. W. Sampson, H. J. Wirtz, J. J. Spaulding: Dispatch's boat— Coxwain, F. Ketchum; stroke, William B. Smith; Thomas Cook, John French, John Palmyren, A.

Anderson, Thomas Boyd. A GRAND BOUBLE SCULLING MATCH, between Lewis and Mansfield vs. Robey and Mc-Dermott, will also take place to-morrow evening, of the same hour, on the Eastern Branch. Both at the same hour, on the Eastern Branch. Both are well-known amateur scullers, and it is expected that a lively and close race will ensue. The course is from the Anacostia Bridge, foot of Eleventh street southeast, to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Bridge, a distance of three miles. The match will be for \$100 a side. Captain nard McDonnell stakeholder. A large growd is expected to be in attendance.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE.

Additional Developments-Sec.000 More Said to Have Been Embezzted.

Evidence of further embezzlement of 50,000 has been discovered, upon which, at the instance of General Hazen, an additional charge yas made yesterday against Captain Howgate, Vouchers were found purporting to represent large sums of money paid to New York parties for sup-plies for the Signal Corps. These parties have made affidavit that they know nothing of the transactions in question; that the supplies were not furnished by them, and that no such moneys had been received by them. As an illustration of the wholesale character of the frauds perpetrated it is mentioned that in one instauce a forged voucher for \$10,000 was discovered. The amount specified in this latter charge represents the result of investigations which, it is claimed, are likely to be fruitful of further developments of systematic frands and of evasion of in-spection by which they might have been discov-ered at an earlier time. An additional bond covering the entire amount of the defalcation (now known to exceed \$90,000) will be required, which, it is believed, Captain Howgate will be

unable to procure. The Indian War in New Mexico. Cantain Parker, of the Ninth Cavalry, legraphed to the War Department yesterday as

follows from Cienego Ranch, Carriao Canyon, N. M., under date of August 12.

"Engaged the hostiles under Nance to-day for one hour and a haif, about twenty-five mites west of Sabinal, with nineteen men of troops, the rest being with Lieu chant Wright and Lieu chant Guilfoyle on trail further wost. One man missing and three wounded. My men inflicted an equal loss on the enemy, and held their position within fifty and a hundred yards until the Indians fire ceased and they were seen to retire. I real back to this place slowly with the wounded to meet train on road, safer misre of seventy miles. Request surgeon and supplies to meet me at Sabinal. One thousand rations necessary, also four boxes of ammunition. Think hostiles will cross at mouth of Carriso Creek going east. They have done much damage. An water-bound and cannot get my train at Alamosa. Particulars by mail. llows from Cienego Ranch, Carrigo Canyon, N.

James' Irregular Matts.

Frequent complaints are received at this office of the Irregularity in the receipt of the Gazette at the Arlington post-office, in Alexandria County. To-day we received the following note

County. To-day we received the following note from the postmaster at that place:

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazese.

Dran Sin: Your tri-weekly issue of the 18th instant for subscribers at this place arrived at this office in to-day's mail at the same time with the issue of to-day. Respectfully.

W. SQUIER, Postmaster.

We hope that the officials will see to it that the

fault is corrected,-Alexandria Guntle of votorday